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MANZANILLO.

Sanitary Inspector Socarras reports for the week ended August 5, as follows: Four deaths from noninteresting causes.

A total of 13 vessels was inspected—9 on arrival and 4 on departure.

During the week there was 1 new case of yellow fever; it was sent to the hospital. One suspected case was also removed, but subsequent events proved it to be paludal fever. The health of the city is excellent.

DAQUIRI.

Sanitary Inspector Jongh reports the following for the week ended July 29: Two vessels were inspected; both on arrival and departure. No deaths during the week.

For the week ended August 5 he reports that no vessels were inspected and no deaths occurred.

GUANTANAMO.

Sanitary Inspector Espin reports for the week ended July 29 a total of 5 vessels inspected—4 on arrival and 1 on departure.

Respectfully, yours,

HERMAN B. PARKER,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Case of yellow fever on British steamship Sutherland at Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 8, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival of the British steamer *Sutherland* Monday, August 7, 1899, at this station from Havana with 1 case, the captain, of yellow fever on board. While in Havana the vessel lay at Casa Blanca, the captain being the only one on shore. The case was at once removed to the yellow fever hospital, where he died Tuesday night. Energetic measures were taken to protect the balance of the crew. As the captain was unconscious when the vessel arrived in port no history could be obtained.

Respectfully, yours,

HERMAN B. PARKER,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

ITALY.

Weekly report from Naples.

NAPLES, ITALY, August 2, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended August 2, 1899, bills of health were issued to the following ships: On July 28, the steamship *Aller* of the North German Lloyd Company, bound for New York with passengers and cargo was inspected.

There were inspected and passed 624 steerage passengers, and the steamship company was advised to reject the following cases: Trachoma, 15; anæmia, 3; favus, 4; heart disease, 2; humpback, 1; poor physique, 5; partial opacity of cornea, 1; tinea barbae, 1; senility, 3; cataract both eyes, 1; suppurating inflammation of eye, 1. There were also inspected 213 pieces of small, and 1,020 pieces of large, baggage.

July 28, there was issued a bill of health to the steamship *Talbot* bound, with water ballast, for Baltimore, Md.

August 1, the steamship *Spartan Prince* bound for New York with passengers and cargo. There were inspected and passed 740 steerage and 21 cabin passengers. The steamship company was advised to reject the following cases: Trachoma, 10; hydrocephalus, 1; anæmia, 1; blindness, 1; lameness right leg, 1; poor physique, 2. There were also inspected 615 pieces of small, and 213 pieces of large, baggage.

August 1, a bill of health was issued to the steamship *Inchkeith*, bound in ballast for Norfolk, Va.

In view of the fact that my suspicions are being constantly verified, that the quarantines of some of the Mediterranean ports against the plague are rather lax, it was deemed advisable to subject the cabin passengers who leave this port for the United States to a more rigid inspection. The passengers are now required to give an account of their whereabouts for the fifteen days prior to their embarkation. It has been the constant aim to conduct the inspection with as little friction as is consistent with thoroughness.

I have just been informed by Mr. Chas. M. Caughy, the consul at Messina, Italy, that the water supply at that port is considered bad, and further, that several ships a week leave there bound for the United States with the water supply obtained at that port. He desires that your representative visit that port and report on the same.

Respectfully, yours,

VICTOR G. HEISER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

JAPAN.

Dysentery, cholera, and plague.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, July 26, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith a report of epidemic dysentery in Japan, for period July 11 to July 25, inclusive. Although the weather during this month has been exceptionally cool, a comparison with my last report (July 1 to July 10) will show that the epidemic has considerably extended and increased.

A few cases of supposed cholera have been noted in the native papers between the 11th and 25th, but are not included in the official returns of the home department as published. They are as follows: Tokyo, 9 cases, 3 deaths; Ishikawa Ken, 1 case; Kanagawa Ken, 5 cases, 1 death; Saga Ken, 1 case. I am inclined to consider these cases to be all or chiefly of cholera nostras, or instances of the ptomaine poisoning frequent among poor, fish-eating people, notwithstanding that some of the cases are reported to have been bacteriologically diagnosed.

Of the plague in Formosa I have been utterly unable to obtain any recent statistics. It is, however, stated to be abating. In this connection I may say that, of the several cases of this disease recently landed at the quarantine stations of Japan, and which have been duly reported to you, not one has transmitted the infection.

Very respectfully,

STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.